Ransas line so great that it took a long time to get the military machine in good working order. Thus, the executive document says:

June 11, 1884, the commanding General was instructed to take immediate steps to remove any introders.

In the mean time various reports were received, showing that ince number of introders was steadly increasing. July 30, 1884, the War bepartment informed the President of the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory in connection with introders.

Authorized the same in the Indian country.

Aug. 2, 1884, the President directed the Secretary of War to employ the military forces to "remove the introders." No answer to the question about extlement, Aug. 2, 1884, the President directed the Secretary of Aug. 2, 1884, a report of Capt. P. Cusack, Ninth Cavaliry, was forwarded from the Division of the Missouri, reporting assistance rendered in arresting introders found in the Cherokee country.

One other reason why the delay in removing these boomers was see long, was the fact that the cathlemen.

Aug. 26. 1884, a report of Capt. P. Cusack, Ninth. Cav.

Airy, was forwarded from the Olivision of the Missouri,
reporting assistances rendered in arresting intruders
found in the Cherokee consury.

One other reason why the delay in removing
these boomers was so long, was the fact that
the cattlemen were not at that time particularly
anxious about the section on which the colony
had squatted, and, moreover, the cattlemen
were just then worrying about an executive
order to remove the wire fences in Oklahoma.
The colony was practically unmolested. It
was but a few miles from the Kansas border.
Enpplies were easily obtained. The colonists
built shanties, cabins, and dugouts. In some
cases they broke a little land, but not much of
this was done, because the Rock Creek settlement was only meant to be temporary; they
were bound for Oklahoma.

Payne opened a drug store, so-called, where
he had a license for the sale of liquor. There
was another store, and a school house also.
Religious services were held by the Rev. T. W.
Woodrow. He was Oklahoma's first parson.
On July 4 the colonists celebrated American
liberty. An American flag, made of bunting by
Mrs. Edward Frederick and Mrs. Rerrick, was
set on a flagstaff. Later the lowering of that
flag when the colonists were removed very
nearly cost a cowboy his life.

It was on Aug. 7, 1884, at 8 A. M., when four
companies of cavairy, under the command of
Capt. Francis Moore, rode into the camp and
arrested Payne and a number of the leading
men. The flag was flying, as usual, from the
staff, which was located in front of George
Blown's tent. A soldier was ordered to hand
down the flag, and, as he obeyed, the boomers
set up a dismal groan. It was an evidence of
genuine distress, as any one can learn by talkling to them for five minutes.

As the flag came down, a cowboy, who sat on
his pony watching to see that the wishes of his
semployers were carried out, grabbed his lasso
and with a whoon roped the emblem of freefoun. Then with the flag dragging in the dir,
he circle

CHAPTER IX.

PAYNE'S DEATH.

As usual, the chief boomer was turned loose never headed another invasion.

From Fort Smith Payne went first to Wichita

to consult with the town-site company and then made his headquarters at the Hotel Barnard in Wellington. Kan. On the morning of Nov. 28, 1884, he came down to breakfast in his usual health, and when the waiter came to take susual health, and when the waiter came to take his order he asked for a glass of milk. The milk was brought from the kitchen, and Payne drank it all at a draught. As he placed the glass on the table he suddenly started up as if seized with a spasm, and, grasping the cream pitcher, hastily drank its contents. Then, while striving to put the pitcher back on the table, he fell to the floor and died instantly. No inquest was held, although it is believed by many boomers that Payne was poisoned by an emissary of the cattlemen. This will not be deemed such a violent supposition when it is remembered that two homestanders were burned alive by Prince Olive, a cattleman, in Nebraska, less than lifteen years ago.

Payne's body was onclosed in a metallic casket and burled in the Wellington Cemetery. The concourse that gathered to do honor to his memory was the greatest ever seen in southern Kansas. More than 5.000 poople, it is said, followed his body to the grave.

It is said that Pnyne's mother was a cousin of the famous David Crockett, and that his first name. David, was given in honor of the scout. Payne was nover married.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER OKLAHOMA FIGUREBEADS. There is one man to dispute with David L. Payne the title of original Oklahoma boomer. His name was C. C. Carpenter, but what ha become of him the old boomers about this country are unable to say. Carpenter came to Kansas from the Black Hills, where he had been a successful leader in the raid that opened that country in spite of Indian rights. He made his headquarters at Coffeeville, Ran.,

made his headquarters at Coffeeville, Ran.. It is possible that had he located nearer to the borders he might have attained a more important place in the history of Oklahoma.

Yery early in 1872 Carpenter got out circulars and worked up not a little excitoment in southeastern Kansas over what he called the Government lands in the Indian Territory. That Carpenter was in the employ of the railroads also was contidently asserted by the Hon. L. B. Bell of Vinita, I. T., and by Inspector John McNell, who was sent to Coffeeville to see what Carpenter's movement amounted to. The letter in which Bell made his charge is dated April 19, 1879, In it is this:

The fact is the railroad crowd are going out there to get up a row, or, rather, indian war. Their followers say it. They, with tarpenter, propose to do here what was done in the Black inits.

McNeil's letter is dated at Coffeeville, May 4,

was not authorized to shoot, and so went into camp and tried to shut off Couch's supplies.

Gen. Angur, who appears to have fully comprehended the situation as regards the eatile men, wrote, when ordered to remove the intruders. In the Indian Territory, asking the Indian Department to send an agent to designate intruders. It required something more than good oyes and common sense to distinguish between cattlemen and intruders. That something the Indian Department has in some war received continuously, for, as already stated, the cattlemen have remained in peace able bossession of the Territory all these years.

The boomers continued to hold their ground, however, and col. Hatch, who was in immediate command of the troops, had to get reconforcements. Even with 150 examits a remained on the state of the continuously for, as already in the soldiers and the surgeon be sent to see whether has been strived and force out. The boomers could not get supplies after the reinforcements arrived. To make matters worse, the weather became terribly severe. On or about the 25th of January—the exact date is not recorded—Capt. Couch had to pull his freight. He had been starved and frosen out.

At Arkansas City Couch was arrested and released on bond. On Feb. to he was to have been tried. He was simply let go, as Payro had been.

This was the last invasion worth recording. Plenty of small groups have gone in. They are going in yet in small numbers, and they are coming out again just as fast as they go in.

Before the end of the year the Sante Fé got its right of way, and Couch got his contract for grading, and thereupon the boomers who really wanted a home, under the leadership of W. H. Osborn, began an educational campaign.



BOCK PALLS, PAYNE'S CAMP IN 1884.

which has resulted better than a like campaign of greater importance did last fall, for it has aroused an interest in Oklahoma that has forced a bill to open the Territory through the House of Representatives.

Last of all should be mentioned an attempt to colonize negroes in Oklahoma. No regular invasion was made, although a few negroes did go over into the land. They were under the impression that they could remain because the land had been purchased for freedmen. They were expelled, as the whites had been.

CHAPTER XI. LIFE AMONG THE BOOMERS.

That booming Oklahoma was not on the whole a life of constant pleasure will be gathered from a perusal of what has already been written. As has been intimated, they lived in tents, in wagons, in holes in the ground. Their food was coarse, and for lack of stoves and other conveniences was often ill-cooked, and worse served. They were obliged to live on scant allowances. They were wet by the rain and sleet of winter, and by the streams they had to ford during high water. Worse than all at Fort Smith, and, as usual, he returned to the
Kansas line and continued his work. But he
these physical discomforts, they were constantly harassed by a fear of meeting the al-

stantly harassed by a fear of meeting the almost omnipresent soldier, and enraged by the sense of wrong done them because of their poverty, while men of weaith were permitted to live lives of positive Oriental luxury on the lands the boomers wanted for homes.

But a number of incidents remain to be told of boomer life before it will be properly appreciated by the reader.

There was the experience of Mr. A. P. Lewis, for instance, at present a merchant in this place. He with nine other men, two women, and one child, were captured in 1882 and taken to Henrietta, Texas, to be sent to Fort Smith. One night they camped within three miles of Henrietta. Mrs. Osborn, one of the women, was taken very sick, and so was the child. The beomers fairly got down on their knees to Lieut. Taylor, who was in charge of the squad.

localities without ever making a State or gain ing a foothold.

It was by holding up to public scorn the schemers, and to public derision the ne'er-dowells that the cattlemen have been able to fend off the opening of Oklahoma for ten years.

CHAPTER XII.

MURDERED THE BOOMERS. Late in February, 1888, three citizens of No

Man's Land, who had become tired of the treeless plains there, determined to go to Oklahoma. They had been boomers before they went to No Man's Land, but this time they decided to move to the eastern worder of the Neutral Strip and there remain until Oklahoma was opened and then join the procession.

Accordingly they moved to a suitable camp-

ing ground, as they supposed, just outside of the Cherokee outlet, and there built sed huts.

ing ground, as they supposed, just outside of the Cherokee outlet, and there built sod huts. As it happened they were just a quarter of a mile over the line, and on a range claimed by a cattleman named George H. Delaney. The boomers were named Albert Quian, John Antwern, and Thomas George.

Within a day or two Delaney's cowboys found the boomers in camp and warned them to leave. The boomers refused. It is likely that they were not specially politic in their remarks. Noticher were the cowboys.

On March I came Delaney with a gang of a dozen men. Surrounding the huts, they ordered the boomers to leave forthwith. The boomers defled the cowboys, and thereupon Delaney opened fire. The boomers defended themselves bravely, but ineffectually. In all about fifty shots were fired. The three men and Mrs, Antwerp were shot dead, as was one cowboy called Dick Honnessy. There were five children in the camp, none of whom was hurt. It is said that Mrs. Antwerp were pied in one of the huts and covered with such inflammable material as was at hand, and fire applied.

The two remaining women, with the children,



and begged that some one be sent—boomer or soldier—for a dector. Their appeal was vain. Neither patient died, but there was a long night of needless suffering for two heldless people.

At Henricita the boomers got a writ of habeas corpus. The Sheriff served it. Lieut. Taylor refused to recognize it. The Sheriff drew a six-shooter, but the soldiers jumped on him, and he weakened.

CHAPTER XIII.

A PALACE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

self-the country in suite of Indian rights. He made his headountrors at Coffoovillo, Kan. It is possible that had he located noarer to he holocores he might have attained a more important to the control of the contro

The Wagner and Pullman companies may boast of the royal comforts of the palace rail-

way coach. Oklahoma boasts of the palace

prairie schooner.

As a rule the boomers were not very stylish in their outfits. A substantial wagon with five hoops and a duck cover, and with two or three horses, was good enough for most of them. With many the wagon was not substantial. With some there was nothing but a pair of horses, one serving to carry a pack. A few went in on foot. But there must need be aristocrats in every community, and Oklahoma has had a few. One of them is the Rev. William Abbott, a Presbyterian elergyman, now in camp in Purcell. That is, he is an aristocrat in the sense that he has in all respects the best Oklahoma outfit known to the history of Oklahoma. It is as complete for the purpose for which it was intended as a vestibule train is for another sort of traveller. In truth it does

not lack the vestibule feature.

Mr. Abbott lived in Faulk county, Dakota, for

not lack the vestibule feature.

Mr. Abbott lived in Faulk county, Dakota, for thirteen years previous to last Sentember. He concluded after so long an experience to go south. Thereupen he constructed a unique outli for overland travelling. Taking a good prairie wagon without the wagen box he built a light strong frame, as it for a nonse, that occupied the place of the wagon bod. Above the level of the whoels it spread out to an internal width of 6, leet. It rose to a height of 6, feet, it was 13, feet long over all. Across the front and back in 18 inches he built a bulkhead, thus familing an alcove in front for the driver to sit in. The sides and rear were enclosed with narrow siding. The top was rooted with sheet from and the whole was nearly painted. In the feat was a two-bod wide door with a loot square window with glass saile. A window like the one in the door was put in the balkhead forward. All the windows were made to onen to secure ventilation. Substantial muslin took the place of blastering. It was, in fact, a house on wheels, tight, strong, and comfortable.

The floor, which was nearly three feet wide, was covered with carried. Across the nont end two comfortable spring beds were secured, one above the other, bunk inshing. The platforms that were formed where the frame widehed out above the other, bunk inshing. The platforms that were formed where the frame widehed out above the other, bunk inshing. The platforms that were formed where the frame widehed out above the other, bunk inshing. The platforms that were formed where the frame widehed out above the other, bunk inshing.

In one corner clear aft stood a two-fid stove that was complete if it was small. It would bake a loaf of bread or a prairie chicken nicely. Operate with a good map of the United States, a number of tastily arranged colored lithographs, a mirror, and this motto, also in colors: "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." In the alcove in front was a box for feed, a comfortable seat, and a thermometer to tell the driver how cold he wa

stipped to one side and the warons were placed close together, rear to rear, and connected by a wide plank, and that then the onen space between them was hooded in with a piece of duck, the similarity to a vestibule train is very close. Mr. Abbott had the vestibule train is very close. Mr. Abbott had the vestibule train is very close. Mr. Abbott had the vestibule train is very close. Mr. Abbott, had the peripartic houses. A baggage wagon completed the outilt.

There were six people in the party, including Mr. Abbott, his wife and child his sister his mother, and his gracedmother. The old lady was \$7 years old. The child was I year old. No one enloyed the trip more than the old lady, All got fat on it. It took them two months to travel from Faulk county. Dak, to Purcell, just

The property of the bester from Chicagons, No. 20 a. 2

The next discounts belowing the property of th

cestor, yet the pugnacious traits are well developed in both.

In Short Hills, four miles from Rahway live two brothers, Daniel and Ezra Hatfield, the case 35 and the other 90 years old. Just now they are lighting in the courts to break the will of a nephew of theirs who died not long ago, more than 80 years old. This was Frazee Lee, one of the so-called Plainfield hermits, who left more than \$100,000 to the Bantist church in Scotch Plains, Old Daniel and Ezra Hatfield think their nephew's milnd was unhinged when he made the will. A few years back a sister of the two old men died, leaving a few thousands to a distant relative. The brothers fought the will until every cent of the legacy had been eaten up by the costs.

Their father, Daniel Hatfield, was an officer in the Continental army during the revolution, but all his life he was at odds with his brother Zophar, although they were both in Washington's army. They quarrelled over a fence line which divided their farms at Short Hills, and they lived next to each other without exchanging a word until their deaths.

which divided their farms at Short Hills, and they lived next to each other without exchanging a word until their deaths.

One of Zophar's grandsons, Daniel G. Hatcheld, is living now in Rahway. He is proud of the family and its flething blood. A gamecock is his especial deligat, and he is well known in the vicinity as a breeder of a strain of cocks which have been victors in many a main. He cows "Mary Kelly" which only two weeks ago, as related in Thir Sun, after whipping his bird in a main, knocked out a fresh bird in another battle on the same night. "Mary Kelly" has had eight fights, and has nover been whipped, the is game away down to his toes, and he has got science, too. His owner is a thoroughgoing sporting man, and an authority on buildogs game cocks, or anything that has fight in it. He can see the Hatfield traits in his little three year-old-boy Tommy, who can hold his own now with a boy twice his size.

"There's the bump of combativeness well developed," he says, fondly feeling of his youngster's eranium. "I haven't studied phrenology for nothing. If that boy doesn't show the Hatfield blood I'll lose my guess."

What Belden Thought of when he was Floating from Air Hole to Air Hole.

within a menth were the Territory to be opened to-day. The people here say that the project to-day. The people here say that the project that extend the carly days of the new Territory will precise the carly days of the new Territory will precise of Pennsylvania and the mining canne of the West, for there never were so many people gathered before to make a rush. The conditions that make the people of the storage to the west, for there never were so many people gathered before to make a rush. The conditions that make the people of the west, for there never were so many people gathered before to make a rush. The conditions that make the people of the west, for there never were so many people gathered before to make a rush. The conditions that the storage that the storage to the west of the ways of the never that the ways of the never that the ways of the never that the storage of From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
GALENA, Ill., Feb. 10.—Merrick Belden of

Relieves Indigestion Peptonix:

Phube Frazer, 473 shoths at. Memphis. Jenn. writes.

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